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CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1963

Including an Appendix by the Chief
Public Health Inspector

CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1963

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1963

Councillor W. Brookes, J.P. (Mayor)

Councillor A.C. Brinsmead (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman Mrs. A.F. Eastland
" H.U.B. Burden
" H.A. Mason
" C.J. Newell
" G.J. Welch
" J.M. Selsby

Councillor H. Bell
" R.W.H.V. Clayton
" M.J. Cutten
" M.L. Evans
" G. Foote
" J.M. Gilbert
" A.B. Halliwell
" Mrs. G.A. Macadam
" G. Marwood
" J.J.R. McCoy
" R.F. Oates
" W.J. O'Reilly
" W.G.S. Pope
" J.A.R. Seddon
" E.R. Stephens
" S.J. Watson

The Committees chiefly concerned with matters of public health are as follows:-

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Functions</u>
(a) <u>Public Health & Housing</u> (details of membership are shown below)	(General public health matters (Housing (Public mortuary (Public conveniences.
(b) <u>Highways</u>	(Street cleansing (Refuse collection and disposal.
(c) <u>Sewerage and Waterworks</u>	(Sewers (Sewage disposal (Cesspool emptying (Water supply.

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1963

Councillor R.F. Oates (Chairman)

Councillor G. Marwood (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor W. Brookes, J.P. (Mayor)

Alderman J.M. Selsby
" Mrs. A.F. Eastland
Councillor H. Bell
" M.L. Evans
" G. Foote
" Mrs. G.A. Macadam
" A.B. Halliwell.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:
(Also Medical Officer
of Health for Bognor
Regis U.D.C.; Departmental
and School Medical Officer,
West Sussex County Council).

D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health and
Housing Inspector:

T.C. Ward (a)

Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector:

H.C. Ormerod (a)(b) Resigned 26.3.63.
R. Marsdin (a) Commenced duties
6.5.63.

Chief Clerk:

C.W. Chapman

Clerical Staff:

Housing Assistant

L.J. Marvin (resigned 25.1.63)
J.R. Adams (appointed 11.3.63)

Shorthand-typists

Miss A G. Billingham
Miss A. Muir (appointed 8.4.63)

Rodent Operator/Disinfectors:

A.T. White

Shops Inspector (part-time)

W.H. Osman.

-
- (a) (Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.
(b) (Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to
(Buildings and Public Works.

September, 1964.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Chichester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1963 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City of Chichester, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/64. Included is an appendix by your Chief Public Health and Housing Inspector.

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal vital statistics for the year, with comparative figures for 1962, are set out below. The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the City for 1963 was 19,560, an increase of 20 over the previous year. (The 1961 census population figure was 20,124).

As compared with 1962, births showed a slight decrease of 9, whilst deaths were up by 72. The natural decrease (i.e. excess of deaths over births) was 122, compared with 41 in 1962. The effect of the severe winter in 1962/63 was reflected in the large number of deaths of elderly people registered in the first quarter of 1963, viz. 355. This was nearly 50% more than the average for the March quarter of any year and the number assigned to the City (132) was more than 35% of the total deaths for the year. Respiratory diseases particularly took their toll in this quarter of 1963 and there were 18 influenza deaths (3 in 1962).

The number of infantile deaths (under 1 year) for 1963 (1) is the lowest figure ever recorded and compares with a total of 4 in 1962. The crude death rate (i.e. before adjustment for the high proportion of elderly people in the City's population) at 19.1 was the highest recorded for nearly 50 years. Accidents caused 9 deaths, of which 4 were road fatalities. There was also 1 suicide.

Further details of the principal statistics appear on later pages of this Report.

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population	19,560	19,540	-	-
Live births	252	261	-	-
Live birth rate (crude) per 1,000 population	12.9	13.4	-	-
Corrected live birth- rate per 1,000 population	13.4	14.2	18.2	18.0
Still-births	3	8	-	-
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still- births	11.8	29.7	17.3	18.1
Infant deaths	1	4	-	-
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.0	15.3	20.9	20.7

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Deaths	374	302	-	-
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	19.1	15.5	-	-
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population	11.4	10.1	12.2	11.9

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table on page 15 gives details of the notifiable infectious diseases recorded during the year. The biennial measles epidemic which occurred in 1963 accounted for 461 of the total of 476 notifications received. In 1961 (the last measles epidemic year), 306 cases of measles were notified.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The service provided by the mobile Mass X-Ray unit from Portsmouth which visits the City for a half-hour session each week continues to prove extremely useful. Primarily intended for use by general practitioners wishing to refer patients for X-Ray examination of the chest, it has also been utilised by industrial groups, as indicated by the fact that of the 1909 examinations carried out during the year, approximately 50% were of employees of industrial concerns.

WATER SUPPLY

On 1st October, the City's water undertaking was taken over by a private company, which has also acquired the undertakings of Chichester Rural District Council, Bognor Regis Urban District Council and Selsy Water Company. This amalgamation is in line with the Government's policy of creating larger administrative units in the water industry.

In January, the Council declared that it was in favour of the fluoridation of public water supplies in the area, bearing in mind the advice given in Ministry of Health Circular 28/62. The County Council, as local health authority, similarly passed a resolution in February, urging the local water undertakings to adopt this measure. Subsequently, however, as a result of intensive anti-fluoridation propaganda, the County Council reversed its decision. The Portsmouth Water Company, which is now the water undertaking for a large area of West Sussex, has taken no action for the time being to implement recommendations for the fluoridation of water supplies in view of possible legal proceedings.

HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

Plans for 60 elderly persons' flats on a site near St. Richard's Hospital were approved during the year. The scheme is hoped to include warden services, lift, kitchen and central dining room, laundries and a sick bay. This is a development from the Council's first special project for old people at Joy's Croft Court. Proposals are also in hand for further construction of accommodation suitable for elderly people.

SOCIAL CENTRE

Following the recommendation in my Report for 1962, which the Council subsequently approved, discussions have taken place with the various authorities and organisations concerned. At the time of writing, the County Council has approved in principle a comprehensive scheme for a social centre, with associated services, which it is anticipated will be included in the capital programme for 1966/67.

DAMPNESS IN DWELLINGS

Almost every day, complaints of alleged housing defects are received by the department. The majority of these complaints refer to dampness and, in most cases, the basic cause is inherent in the design and the materials used in construction. Of the three main causes of dampness in dwellings, rising damp is mostly found in older properties without damp-proof courses; until recently, this has been both difficult and costly to cure. Rising damp is not, however, a problem in modern houses.

Penetrating damp through external walls or roofs usually responds to fairly simple measures.

The third form of dampness, and possibly the most common to-day, is due to condensation. A depressing feature of condensation is that it is more often found in modern dwellings than in older properties. Condensation occurs when still, moist air (such as normal room-air in winter months) comes into contact with cold and poorly-insulated walls, windows or ceilings. Such condensation is almost completely avoidable, at reasonable cost, if precautions are taken in the construction-stage and if background heating is provided, as is now the trend in modern estate-planning.

Inadequate insulation and heating results in hardship, illness and, frequently, in the death of elderly persons in the first quarter of every year, even in the south of England. It has been estimated that 20,000 elderly persons died as a result of the cold during the early months of 1963. I have previously drawn attention, in earlier Reports, to the same hazard to young babies during the winter months of every year.

CREMATORIUM

During the course of the year, the Council gave further detailed consideration to proposals for the erection of a crematorium on a site just beyond the north-eastern boundary of the City. At present, elderly persons have the additional strain of travelling a considerable distance to attend cremations of their relatives, and it is hoped that an early start can be made on the construction of the City's crematorium.

CARAVANS

There are no licensed caravan sites in the City but, following representations that the Council should provide a permanent site in view of the acute housing shortage in the area, consideration was given to this proposal and enquiries are still being pursued into questions of cost, layout, management, etc.

GENERAL

The year has again been one during which the staff has been under continuous pressure as a result of the expanding work of the department. With new legislation coming into force as this Report is written, notably the Housing Act, 1964, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, there seems little prospect of any respite. I am, therefore, happy to place on record my appreciation of the wholehearted efforts and support of all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with out-lying parts agricultural. It lies almost in the centre of Chichester Rural District, in the costal plain of West Sussex, between the South Downs and the sea, which is some 7 miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature and not concentrated in any one sector, apart from the new Industrial Estate being developed by the Council to the south of the Portsmouth-Brighton railway line. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,873
1961 Census Population (as at April, 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,124
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1962)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,540
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,560
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to									
Rate Books at 1st April, 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,607
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£973,994
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1963/64)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 3,950.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1. Live Births

CHICHESTER CITY								Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.		West Sussex		England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists	
		M	F	Number	%					
1962	261	130	131	16	6.1	13.4	14.2	14.7	14.8	18.0
1963	252	137	115	15	5.9	12.9	13.4	14.6	15.3	18.2

Table 2. Stillbirths

CHICHESTER CITY				Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths)	
Total number (after adjustment for Transfers)				Chichester City	England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex M | F			
1962	8	2	6	29.7	18.1
1963	3	1	2	11.8	17.3.

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

Table 3.

Deaths

CHICHESTER CITY						WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND & WALES
Total deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F					
1962	302	117	185	15.5	10.1	14.2	14.9	11.9
1963	374	168	206	19.1	11.4	15.0	16.0	12.2

The natural decrease in population, i.e. the excess of deaths over births was 122.

The chief causes of deaths, in order of frequency, were:-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	141 (35%)	104 (34.4%)
(ii) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	82 (21.9%)	70 (23.2%)
(iii) Neoplasms (cancer)	52 (13.9%)	45 (14.9%)
(iv) Vascular lesions of nervous system	60 (16%)	43 (14.2%)

Of the total deaths, 294 (or 78.6%) occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and, of these, 198 (or 52.9%) were of persons aged 75 years or over

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1963.

Table 4.

Maternal Deaths

Chichester City		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
			Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1962	Nil	-	-	0.5	0.4
1963	Ni.	-	-	-	0.28

Table 5.

Infant Mortality (Death of Infants under 1 year)

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rates per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
		M	F			RDs.	UDs.	
1962	4	2	2	3	15.3	22.1	18.7	20.7
1963	1	1	-	-	4.0	15.3	19.4	20.9

Neo-Natal Mortality
(Deaths within first 4 weeks of life)

1 death (male) of an infant occurred within the first 4 weeks of life; this compares with 3 such deaths in 1962. The birth took place in a maternity hospital outside the City, the child surviving for only 1 day. Cause of death was stated as prematurity and pulmonary syndrome of the newborn.

Cancer

Under this classification are grouped all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1963 from all forms of cancer was 52, an increase of 7 compared with 1962.

The death rate from this cause per 1,000 population was 2.6 (2.3 in 1962), which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.2. for England and Wales for 1963.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1953/63 inclusive is set out below: -

Table 6.

Year	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1953	25	24	49	2.5
1954	19	26	45	2.3
1955	17	28	45	2.4
1956	26	30	56	2.9
1957	25	18	43	2.3
1958	27	32	59	3.1
1959	22	27	49	2.6
1960	24	18	42	2.2
1961	30	26	56	2.9
1962	19	26	45	2.3
1963	27	25	52	2.6

When comparing the total of deaths from cancer with the figures for previous years, any increase or decrease in the total population of the City must be taken into account.

In the the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1963: -

Table 7.

Lung Bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Stomach		Other Sites		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	-	-	4	-	2	5	2	11	17	27	25

Deaths from cancer for the year 1963, by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 8.

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-
25 - 44	-	1
45 - 64	10	4
65 - 74	10	9
75 and upwards	7	11
Total:	27	25

Table of Causes of Deaths, classified in sex and age groups

Table 9.

List No.	Causes of death	Age Groups										Total		Total all Ages
		Under 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	M	F		
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	5	2	7	
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	11	-	11	
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	4	
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	11	10	16	26	
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	
16	Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	11	41	18	42	60	
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	30	34	27	61	
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	10	11	
20	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	42	21	37	58	
21	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	5	6	11	
22	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	11	10	8	18	
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	26	16	30	46	
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	4	14	2	16	
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	4	6	10	16	
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	
34	All other accidents	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3	2	5	
35	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Totals (all causes)	1	-	-	-	2	12	65	96	198	168	206	374	

No deaths were recorded as due to:- (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping cough; (6) Meningococcal infection; (7) Acute poliomyelitis; (8) Measles (29) Hyperplasia of prostate; (3) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion; (36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1954 - 1963

Table 10.

Year	Estimated Population	Total live births			Birth rate		Total Deaths			Death rate		Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Cancer Deaths			Cancer Death Rate	Natural increase or decrease in population
		M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1954	19,010	158	133	291	15.3	15.6	139	161	300	15.78	12.3	1	2	3	10.3	19	26	45	2.36	Decr. 9
1955	18,980	125	130	255	13.43	13.69	127	170	297	15.65	12.21	2	1	3	11.8	17	28	45	2.37	Decr. 42
1956	19,030	142	136	278	14.61	14.90	133	172	305	16.03	10.4	1	1	2	7.2	26	30	56	2.94	Decr. 27
1957	19,010	146	127	273	14.36	15.22	172	126	298	15.67	8.93	3	1	4	14.6	25	18	43	2.26	Decr. 25
1958	19,100	145	108	253	13.25	14.04	138	177	315	16.49	9.73	3	1	4	15.8	27	32	59	3.09	Decr. 62
1959	19,060	135	125	260	13.64	14.46	108	160	268	14.06	9.56	2	3	5	19.2	22	27	49	2.58	Decr. 8
1960	19,030	130	127	257	13.5	14.3	140	162	302	15.87	10.31	3	5	8	31.1	24	18	42	2.2	Decr. 45
1961	19,480	141	133	274	14.1	14.9	146	188	334	17.1	10.5	3	1	4	14.6	30	26	56	2.9	Decr. 60
1962	19,540	130	131	261	13.4	14.2	117	185	302	15.5	10.1	2	2	4	15.3	19	26	45	2.3	Decr. 41.
1963	19,560	137	115	252	12.9	13.4	168	206	374	19.1	11.4	1	-	1	4.0	27	25	52	2.6	Decr. 122

SECTION II

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection are made immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease and advice given to parents as to home nursing, exclusion from school, etc. Where desired disinfection is carried out by the department's disinfectors, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS

No notifications of this disease were received during the year, and, in fact, there were no cases in the whole of West Sussex for the second year running. This is an obvious indication of the success of the poliomyelitis vaccination programme.

Poliomyelitis vaccination

Generally, oral vaccine continued to be used for poliomyelitis vaccination. The following table gives details of the numbers in the City in various age groups who received protective vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1963:-

AGE GROUP	Primary Vaccinations (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk or three injections quadruple)	Reinforcing Vaccinations (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk; or 4th injection quadruple)
Children born 1963	58	-
Children born 1962	151	-
Children born 1961	31	187
Children and young persons born 1943-1960	50	-
Young persons born 1933-1942	28	22
Others	8	-
TOTAL	326	209

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during the year, the last notification being in 1954 (the only confirmed case in the past 17 years).

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme for each child, and now a quadruple vaccine (giving additional protection against poliomyelitis) is available and is in use by some general practitioners. Details of the numbers of children under 14 immunised during the year are given later in this Section.

SECTION II (continued)

MEASLES

461 cases (249 male, 212 female) of this disease were notified during the year, compared with 0 in 1962 and 306 in 1961 (the last measles epidemic year).

SCARLET FEVER

2 cases only, both female, were notified, as compared with 6 in 1962. The disease was mild in type, the patients were satisfactorily nursed at home and no deaths or complications were reported.

FOOD POISONING

1 notification only was received during 1963 (NIL in 1962). The patient was a man of 73, who was admitted to a general hospital in the City after having suffered with intermittent diarrhoea for several months. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated from a faeces specimen but his immediate contacts proved negative and investigations failed to reveal the source of infection as food-borne or otherwise. Unfortunately the patient died a fortnight after admission to hospital, the immediate cause of death being given as acute suppurative bronchitis.

DYSENTERY

1 case was notified in 1963, compared with 33 in 1962.

EPIDEMIC VIRUS VOMITING

An outbreak of vomiting occurred amongst children at an infants' school in the City during May. Between 50 and 60 children and 2 members of the staff were affected but none of the victims complained of symptoms other than vomiting and none had diarrhoea. A visit paid to the school immediately I was informed of the outbreak showed that 36 children were away, with the two staff, and that a further 16 children had vomited during the night but had recovered sufficiently to be able to come to school. Most of those affected had had school dinner the previous day and it was at first felt that the illness was some form of food poisoning. However, the delay in symptoms suggested that a preformed staphylococcal toxin was not the cause whilst the absence of enteritis appeared to point to something other than a salmonella organism. The main factors favoured epidemic virus vomiting as the diagnosis. Samples of vomit and of the meal served at school dinner were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth for virology and bacteriology but without success.

The following table gives details of the 476 cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1963, showing, in age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Table 11.

Disease	Sex	Total originally notified	Age Groups											Total all ages	
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over		Age not known
Scarlet fever	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
Dysentery	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
Food poisoning	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
Puerperal pyrexia (a)	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	1	11
Measles	M F	249 212	5 2	22 18	16 23	24 21	37 22	134 116	8 6	1 3	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	249 212
Totals:	M F	251 225	5 2	22 18	16 23	24 21	37 22	134 118	8 6	1 7	- 7	- -	2 -	2 1	251 225

Notes:

- (a) All the cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from a general hospital in the City in which the confinements took place.

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1963

Table 12. Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunisation

Type of Immunisation	Children born in years:							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 - 1958	1949 - 1953	
<u>Diphtheria:</u>								
Primary injections	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<u>Diphtheria & Whooping Cough:</u>								
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Diphtheria & Tetanus:</u>								
Primary injections	-	-	-	1	1	8	2	12
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	51	36	112	22	221
<u>Triple Antigen:</u>								
Primary injections	113	148	22	4	1	1	-	289
Reinforcing "	-	76	95	19	24	-	-	214
<u>Quadruple Vaccine:</u>								
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	Over 14 Years	Total
PRIMARY	57	37	11	17	22	144
REVACCINATION	-	2	7	10	102	121

TUBERCULOSIS

7 cases (2 more than in 1962) were added to the Register during the year. These comprised 3 new notifications (all pulmonary), 3 transfers from other districts (1 of whom was a non-pulmonary case) and 1 posthumous notification of miliary tuberculosis.

21 cases were removed from the Register during 1963, this being 1 fewer than in the previous year. 1 case was transferred out to another area, 18 were reported to have recovered and there were 2 deaths (1 pulmonary and the other being the posthumous notification referred to above). The figures are further analysed overleaf.

Table 14.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

	Pulmonary cases			Non-Pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
No. on Register at 31st December, 1962	36	34	70	1	5	6	37	39	76
Additions (7):- New notifications	3	-	3	-	1 (a)	1	3	1	4
Transfers from other areas	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
TOTALS:	41	34	75	2	6	8	43	40	83
Removals (21):- Transfers out	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Recovered	9	8	17	1	-	1	10	8	18
Deaths	1	-	1	-	1 (a)	1	1	1	2
No. on Register at 31st December, 1963	30	26	56	1	5	6	31	31	62

(a) Posthumous notification.

New notifications:-

Table 15.

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	1(a)	4
TOTALS:	3	-	-	1	4

(a) Posthumous notification.

The following table shows the mortality from tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester, and in England and Wales, during the past 5 years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 16.

	Deaths under 5		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales
1959	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
1960	-	-	-	1	0.05	0.07
1961	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.07
1962	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
1963	-	-	1	1	0.1	0.06

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospitals

A comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and surrounding district is provided by the following general and other hospitals which are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:

- (a) General - (Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
- (b) Infectious Disease - Chichester I.D. Hospital.
- (c) Chest - (Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton,
(Nr. Chichester.
(Bognor Regis Chest Hospital Annexe.
- (d) Maternity - Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
(A considerable number of confinements also take place in the
Maternity Department of St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.)
- (e) Mental - Graylingwell & Summersdale Hospitals, Chichester.

2. General medical and dental services

General medical, dental and ophthalmic services are provided in the area under arrangements made by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex.

3. Laboratory service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth undertakes all routine bacteriological and virological work for this department, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient service and helpful and willing co-operation afforded by the Medical Director, Dr. Payne, and his staff. A daily collection by road enable specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum of delay.

4. Ambulance and Hospital car service

For the City and surrounding district, these services have been provided and operated hitherto by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis. From 1st April, 1963, a directly-administered service was brought into operation by the West Sussex County Council.

5. Local health authority services

A full range of personal health services are provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council. Details are given below:

- (a) Nursing and Midwifery - Domiciliary midwifery and general nursing services are available to all who require them.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare - Ante- and postnatal and infant welfare clinics are held each week at the Health Centre, together with relaxation classes for expectant mothers. (There were 614 attendances at the latter during 1963, compared with 457 in 1962).

5. Local health authority services (continued)

(c) School Health

Service Clinics - Minor Ailments, Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics are in operation.

(d) Home Help service - The WVS has undertaken the organisation of this service on an agency basis and arrangements for the assistance of a home help can be made through the Area Organiser in the City. With the expansion and development needed to meet the requirements of an ageing population, it has been decided to introduce a directly-administered service from 1st October, 1964. A Neighbourly Help Scheme has also been brought into operation to utilise the services of neighbours unable to work the set hours of home helps.

(e) Vaccination and immunisation

- Facilities are available, either at the Health Centre or by general practitioners at their surgeries, for protective vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. BCG vaccination of school children aged 13 and over is carried out (where parents so desire) in those cases where Mantoux skin-tests have indicated an inadequate resistance to tuberculosis infection.

(f) Chiropody

- A directly-provided chiropody service for the aged, physically-handicapped and expectant mothers is available on a sessional basis. It was possible to increase the number of sessions from 2 to 3 a month, total attendances during the year being 303, 43% of these being without charge. This service is augmented by a number of voluntary organisations throughout the County, employing private chiropodists. In the City this has been organised by the WVS, with the help of a grant.

6. Other facilities

(i) Family Planning

- Advice is available at a family planning and sub-fertility clinic held, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, every Monday between 7 and 8 p.m. at the Health Centre. During 1963 there were 161 new cases and a total attendance of 653.

(ii) Veneral Disease

- A clinic is held on Wednesday evenings at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.

(iii) Nursing Homes

- One nursing home in the City, with accommodation for 8 medical or chronic patients, is registered by the County Council under section 187, Public Health Act, 1936.

7. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

(a) Section 47 - Removal of persons in need of care and attention

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the compulsory powers for removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the close and ready co-operation of the geriatricians and almoners at hospitals, together with the health and welfare services of the County Council, admissions were arranged to local hospitals by tactful persuasion in those difficult cases where patients were not at first prepared to leave their homes.

(b) Section 50 - Assisted burials

Arrangements were made during 1963 for 2 burials under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948; in one case where the deceased person died without traceable relatives and in the other, due to lack of funds in the estate to meet the cost of funeral expenses.

SECTION IV

WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE, ETC.

The Corporation's Water Undertaking having been transferred to the Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company on 1st October, 1963, the following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied jointly by Mr. A.N. Burgess, formerly Water Engineer and Manager of the Corporation's Undertaking, and Mr. L.J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company.

Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results

The public water supply to the City, derived from wells, boreholes and adits at Fishbourne and Funtington, has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

The raw waters were free from any tendency towards plumbo-solvent action. They underwent continuous purification before being pumped either directly into the distribution system or into the storage reservoir at Lavant.

At Funtington Waterworks, treatment consisted in the application of minimum quantities of Chlorine and Ammonia to ensure a normal Chloramine residual in the distribution system.

At Fishbourne, a Chlorine dose of one part per million was applied, followed by Sulphur Dioxide (a dechlorinating agent) and Ammonia, in quantities sufficient to leave a normal Chloramine residual.

Samples of raw and treated water were collected at regular intervals during the year and submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for examination. These included nine samples from consumers' premises within the City, all of which were reported to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The total hardness of the supply varied between 230 p.p.m. (Funtington source) and 720 p.p.m. (Fishbourne source). Non-carbonate or permanent hardness remains constant at about 40 p.p.m.

During the year, 142 premises in the City were connected to the public water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water).

Drainage and Sewerage (continued)

The Sewage Disposal Works, the outfall from which discharges into Chichester Harbour, are situated at Appledram. They have been extensively enlarged and modernised to meet the demands of a developing area and further improvements are to be put in hand shortly. During the year, progress continued on the work of overhauling and repairing the City's sewers.

Cesspool Drainage

The majority of houses in the City are on main drainage, but in the unsewered areas there are 178 properties with cesspool drainage. During the year, 468 emptyings of cesspools were carried out by the Council, 4 free emptyings being allowed.

Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. A weekly domestic collection is operated, disposal being at the Corporation's controlled tip at Quarry Lane, where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is under way.

Street cleansing is carried out daily, the manual orderlies being supplemented by a mechanical sweeper.

Smoke Abatement

Several complaints were received, mostly of a minor character. 12 inspections were made under this heading during the year.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

As earlier mentioned in this Report, there are no licensed sites in the City. 1 visit was made during the year in connection with a moveable dwelling.

Offensive Trades

No nuisances were reported during the year from offensive trades in the City, which include the business of a fellmonger.

Shops

Regular routine inspections are carried out by the staff of the department, which includes a part-time Shops Inspector.

Common Lodging-Houses

There are now no registered common lodging-houses in the City.

Public Mortuary

Increased use was made during the year of the facilities now provided by the public mortuary (which includes refrigerated storage). An arrangement is in operation for bodies from Chichester Rural District to be admitted, mainly where post-mortem examinations are subsequently carried out. The following table summarises and analyses the admissions during the year:

Table 17.

	Reason for admission:		Total
	Awaiting burial	For post-mortem examination	
Chichester City	1	16	17
Chichester R.D.C.	1	58	59
TOTALS:	2	74	76

Bye-Laws

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to Public Health:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Confirmation</u>
1.	New Street and Buildings	April, 1936
2.	Common Lodging Houses	May, 1936
3.	Markets	May, 1936
4.	Mortuary	May, 1936
5.	Nuisances	May, 1936
6.	Offensive Trades	May, 1936
7.	Slaughterhouses	May, 1957
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1936
9.	Dogs fouling footway	October, 1936
10.	Houses let in Lodgings	June, 1937
11.	Buildings	February, 1939
12.	Pleasure Fairs	February, 1939
13.	Houses let in Lodgings	May, 1939
14.	Refuse tips	October, 1939
15.	Water - Prevention of waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination	March, 1950
16.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air	July, 1950
17.	Buildings	October, 1953
18.	Deposit of Litter	September, 1954
19.	Parking of Cars on Grass Verges and Traffic Islands	September, 1954.

APPENDIX

by

T. C. WARD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health & Housing Inspector

SECTION V

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

In August, the Council carried out a review of the 74 remaining properties included in the original slum clearance programme. It was agreed to deal with these as under:

(i) Clearance area procedure	13
(ii) Remove from list	9
(iii) Consider for removal from list when modernised	18
(iv) To be acquired for modernisation	3
(v) To await future action	31 (12 Council owned)
	<u>74</u>

In connection with (i) above, clearance areas were declared (and compulsory purchase orders subsequently made) for the following 13 properties:

(a) The City of Chichester (Broyle Road) (No.2)
Clearance Area, 1963

53 - 55, Broyle Road (inclusive) 3

(b) The City of Chichester (Fishbourne Road)
Clearance Area, 1963

79 - 85, Fishbourne Road (inclusive) 4

(c) The City of Chichester (St. Pancras) (No.4)
Clearance Area, 1963

16 - 21, St. Pancras (inclusive) 6

Rehousing

Council building provided 62 units of accommodation during the year, whilst re-lets numbered 31. Of the houses available for letting, 46 went to slum clearance tenants and the remainder to applicants on the general waiting list.

The whole of the Council's building programme continues to be devoted either to rehousing tenants from slum clearance areas or to providing special accommodation for the elderly.

Waiting List

At the end of 1963, there were 91 applicants on the list from which applicants are selected for tenancies, as under:

Date of Application:

<u>1960 or earlier</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
20 (6)	6 (3)	25 (18)	40 (29)

With very few exceptions, none of these applicants has a separate home of his own, the figures in brackets indicating the number with families.

Waiting List (continued)

To assist housing applicants, the Council operates a scheme of loans for house purchase, under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 (as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959). Loans up to a maximum of 100% are made to approved applicants and during the year the Ministry approved an amendment to the scheme, extending the term of mortgages to 35 years or 40 years in exceptional cases. During 1963, 71 loans were so approved.

Summary of Accommodation administered by the Council

Excluding the 50 prefabricated bungalows (18 of which are occupied by elderly persons) and also omitting properties acquired under the slum clearance programme, the City Council has available over 1700 properties for letting. Of this total, almost 400 are specifically designed and are suitable for elderly or handicapped persons.

Improvement of Houses

Following the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Circular 42/62 which suggested a determined and sustained effort street by street to persuade owners to improve their houses, the owners of 51 houses in one street were approached and asked either to agree to modernise their houses or sell them to the Council.

The owners of 19 houses were prepared to sell, 29 were not, but 28 of these indicated that they would themselves undertake works of modernisation. The owners of 3 houses said they would be selling privately. At the end of the year, 9 grants had been approved.

Improvements Grants

During 1963, 44 applications (18 for standard grants and 26 for discretionary grants) were approved. The average approved expenditure for discretionary grants was £452. In all except one case, a 50% grant was made. The remaining application covered approved expenditure totalling £1103, on which the maximum permitted grant of £400 was made.

Since 1949, 251 applications for improvement grants have been approved. Whenever an enquiry for a grant is made, an inspection is carried out by officers of this department, who advise the applicant and inform him of what additional works of repair (if any) are required to bring the premises up to the necessary standard.

Houses in Multi-occupation

Action has been taken in respect of 3 properties. In one case, to fix the number of persons who may live in the premises and in the other two, to require the execution of works before the rooms are re-let.

Under-occupation

Efforts continue to be made to reduce the number of single occupants and elderly couples who are occupying Council houses too large for their needs. During the year, 53 transfers were effected to this end.

Modernisation of Council Houses

Steady progress is being maintained with the task of modernising the 481 pre-war Council houses, to bring them up to a standard comparable with those constructed recently. By the end of 1963, some 107 houses had been completed and the work is now continuing at the rate of 4 per week.

Estate Amenities

I must reiterate the observations made for several years past. The all-night parking of cars on estate roads is still an urgent problem requiring immediate attention. Despite the fact that lock-up garages have been and are being provided, much more needs to be done to get cars off the streets. Hard standings should be provided on the sites already earmarked for garages throughout the housing estates, in advance of their development with lock-up garages.

The practice of street parking, besides detracting from the general appearance of estates, constitutes a hazard to road users and pedestrians alike, especially children.

Overcrowding

3 new cases of overcrowding were brought to notice during the year. In one instance, overcrowding was relieved by rehousing existing occupants and by restrictions on future letting.

Housing Statistics

Houses erected during the year:

By local authority	62
By private enterprise	<u>54</u>
TOTAL	<u>116</u>

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 196

Number of inspections made for this purpose 1001

Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 16

Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 16

Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 107
(Rendered fit by informal action)

2. Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(i) Repairs

No statutory action under either the Housing Act, 1957 or the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary to secure the repair of unfit houses.

(ii) Clearance Areas - Housing Act, 1957

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation demolished under Section 43(1), Housing Act, 1957 0.

2. Action under Statutory powers during the year (continued)

(iii) Demolition and Closing Orders - Housing Act, 1957

(a) Number of unfit houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1)	2
(b) Number of local authority-owned houses (unfit) closed	3
(c) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	1
(d) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 17(3) and 26	0
(e) Parts of houses closed under Section 18	0
(f) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled (Section 16)	1.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene

Chichester is becoming increasingly popular for shopping and eating-out, customers comprising residents, people from the surrounding villages, tourists and foreign visitors. It is increasingly important, therefore, that a high standard of food hygiene should be maintained.

There are 257 recorded food premises, all of which are the subject of regular inspection. In addition to verbal notices, 38 written notices were served for improvements required at various premises during the year. Emphasis is on health education and regular inspection, and although enforcement action by way of court proceedings may be necessary in cases of blatant offences, it was, fortunately, not necessary to institute proceedings for infringements during the year under review. In every case where notices were necessary, co-operation from the occupiers of premises ensured compliance with requirements.

The object of food hygiene is to reduce the risk of contamination of food which may lead to food poisoning, stomach upsets and other infections. It is important that customers should not hesitate to complain at the time, either to the shopkeeper or the public health department, when they see anything they think is unhygienic, such as dirty hands and finger nails, dirty clothing, blowing open paper bags, smoking whilst handling food, handling cooked meats unnecessarily and not using catering tongs or a fork, etc. Shops where the shopkeepers or their assistants have a careless attitude towards food hygiene should be avoided.

Conversely, shoppers can help by not handling food on display and by keeping their pets out of food stores.

Over the last 10 - 15 years a revolution has taken place in the handling, packaging and display of foodstuffs and more innovations are on the way. The big stores are leading the field and smaller shopkeepers must follow. In 1946, a national total of about 100 deep-freeze cabinets were in use; to-day, the figure is estimated to be over 100,000. It is important that quick-frozen food cabinets are kept at a temperature of 0°F. or -18°C. and on no account must the temperature rise above 5°F. or -15°C. Spoilage of food occurs where there are temperature fluctuations and retailers should never sell stock which has de-frosted, or use their cabinets to store non-frozen foods.

Meat pies should be kept at a temperature of 45-50°F. and sausages stored at a temperature of 35-40°F. It is regrettable that some shopkeepers do not yet possess refrigerators or cold counters for these and other perishable foods.

In the central shopping area where much of the refuse collection is carried out at the kerbside, there is an urgent need for improvement. Disposable paper-sack collection is the answer and during the year 7 more food premises changed over to this system. Efforts are being continued to interest the occupiers of premises to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations apply, in the undoubted benefits of this excellent dustless refuse storage and collection method.

It has been noted that flies are prevalent in some shops and efforts have been made to reduce this menace. The attitude of some shopkeepers is that it is impossible to get rid of all the flies all the time. This is to be deprecated and greater efforts must be made to rid premises of this offensive pest.

Complaints have been received from time to time of mouldy sausages, pork pies and apple pies. On investigation, the cause has invariably turned out to be faulty stock rotation. New supplies have been sold before the older stock has been disposed of. "Visual aid" coding by the retailer appears to be the answer where this type of spoilage occurs.

Food Hygiene (continued)

General, the standard of hygiene improves and with the co-operation of shopkeepers, managements and customers, it is hoped this improvement will continue.

Milk

Licensing

Producers of Tuberculin-tested milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting through the local Agricultural Executive Committee. There is one pasteurising plant in the City.

Dealers' licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are now issued by the West Sussex County Council (as Food and Drugs Authority) and operate for a 5-year period from the date of issue (1st January, 1961). 4 premises in the City are licensed for the sale in each case of "Tuberculin-tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" milk.

Only a small quantity of raw milk, i.e. not heat-treated, in this case farm-bottled tuberculin-tested milk, is sold retail in the City. West Sussex has, since 1st October, 1957, been a fully-attested area under the eradication plan, designed to eliminate tuberculosis from cattle throughout the Country.

Ice Cream

At 31st December, 1963, 75 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream. There is one ice-cream factory in the City, which is inspected.

Several retailers operate from vehicles and the sale of soft ice-cream is increasing. An anomaly exists here; where soft ice-cream is produced and sold at fixed premises, the premises have to be registered with the local authority, but where produced and sold from a vehicle no registration is required.

Vehicles operating in the City were kept under surveillance during the year and the attention of one company was drawn to the dirty condition of one of their vehicles. It was learnt later that the employee concerned had failed to clean out his vehicle before starting his round as a result of this, he lost his job.

Where soft ice-cream is produced, it is particularly important to ensure that the freezing equipment is dismantled and sterilised daily before use.

It was gratifying to hear one vendor remark that they knew when they came to Chichester, they "had to be on their toes" so far as hygiene was concerned.

Recorded Food Premises classified by types

Bakehouses	7
Confectioners	24
Butchers	21
Cafes and restaurants	24
Dairies	3
Fish shops (including 4 fish-frying premises)	7
Food factories (including manufacture of preserved food)	5
Greengrocers	18
Grocers and general stores (including 12 supermarkets and large multiple shops)	53
Staff canteens	20
School and church kitchens	5
Licensed clubs	11
Public houses and hotels (including 7 with restaurant facilities)	48

Recorded Food Premises classified by types (continued)

Private hotels	4
Mobile food shops	4
Hospital kitchens	3
Total food premises	<u>257</u>

Registered food premises

(a) Under section 92, Chichester Corporation Act, 1938

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved, potted, etc., meat	24
Sale and storage of ice-cream	75

(b) Under section 8, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Dairies	3
Distributors (1 wholesale, 3 retail)	4

Inspections of registered food premises were carried out during the year as under:

Manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved food	67
Dairies	17
Ice-cream, storage and sale	72.

Slaughterhouse hygiene and meat inspection

A new milestone was reached with the introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into operation on 1st October and for the first time placed upon local authorities the obligation to inspect meat and incidentally enabled charges to be made for meat inspection. The Council originally resolved to make the maximum charges of 2s. 6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep or goat. These were later reduced to 2s. 0d., 6d. and 4d. respectively, for week-day slaughtering only, in an effort to discourage considerable week-end and bank holiday overtime. No reduction in this direction, however, was made at the year's end. Payments received for the quarter 1st October to 31st December amounted to £289. 16s. 10d.

Other main provisions are that, except where the regulations permit, carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed until inspected and, if passed for human consumption, until they have been stamped with a stamp identifying the inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

The regulations demand more detailed inspection than hitherto and all beef carcasses must be stamped in four places; pigs, sheep and calves twice. These additional requirements result in more time being needed to complete inspections. Because of the uneven tempo of slaughtering, spread throughout the day, inspections involve several daily visits and the inspector cannot finish until after the last slaughterman has gone home.

All carcasses and offal were inspected during the year and so far as possible ante-mortem inspection was arranged, particularly with animals sent in for emergency slaughter.

The handling of meat which is diseased is a distasteful and sometimes hazardous business and generally resented among slaughtermen who, to their credit, immediately notify the inspector on duty of anything unusual whilst dressing a carcass. This enables the carcass and offal to be removed immediately from the slaughterhall for detention and detailed inspection prior to removal from the premises.

Slaughterhouse hygiene and meat inspection (continued)

It is again pleasing to note that no tuberculosis was found in beef carcasses or offal and in only a very small percentage of pigs.

16 carcasses and offal were refrigerated for cysticercus bovis. No generalised cases were found infected with this condition. The incidence of other diseases necessitated the condemnation of a considerable amount of meat (20 tons, 4 cwt. and 4 lbs.) as shown in the following table, this being an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons over 1962.

Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed

Table 18.

	Entire Carcasses				Joints				Edible Offal			
	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Cattle (excl. Cows	1	-	1	15	-	-	2	20	1	9	2	19
Cows	6	12	2	10	-	10	3	-	3	12	-	9
Calves	-	12	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Sheep & Lambs	2	-	1	8	-	-	2	6	-	10	-	3
Pigs	1	16	3	21	-	5	3	13	1	11	2	6
TOTAL:	12	2	1	-	-	18	-	11	7	3	2	21

Disposal of condemned food

Meat and offals found to be unfit for food is released for processing into animal foodstuff, fertiliser, etc., and not permitted to be sold untreated to pet shops. Other food is disposed of on the Council's refuse tip under the Department's supervision.

Of the total kill, approximately 17% is for local consumption, the remainder being sent to Portsmouth, Bognor, Chichester Rural District, Southampton and London. The number of animals slaughtered is shown in the following table.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Table 19.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed	1404	1742	2184	8909	12221	-	-
Number inspected	1404	1742	2184	8909	12221	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	6	32	32	115	50	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	259	620	10	572	954	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	18.8%	37.4%	1.9%	7.7%	8.2%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.6%	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During 1963, 10 licenses (expiring on 30th September, 1964) were granted to slaughtermen.

SECTION VII

Clean Air Act, 1956

One application for prior approval for the replacement of an obsolescent coal-fired steam furnace with an oil-fired furnace was approved.

Two factory chimneys emitted "dark" smoke (as per the Ringelmann scale). In one case the smoke nuisance arose through inefficient stoking and in the second case, a defective flue damper was the source of trouble. Both faults were overcome.

Complaints were received during the year of nuisance arising from the burning of garden refuse to the detriment of neighbours. A little forethought on the part of occupiers would do a lot to lessen the inconvenience from smoke, soot particles and smuts.

The trend towards oil-fired boilers at factories continues, with resultant cleaner air. One large food-store in the City has its own gas-fired incinerator.

After 5th July, 1963, it became no longer possible to plead as a defence in any proceedings under section 1, that the contravention was due to faulty buildings or equipment and to inability to remedy this.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Three complaints investigated concerned noise created from (i) a boiler plant at a factory, (ii) a refrigeration plant at a large food store and (iii) from a foundry yard. At the year's end, plans were submitted with details of sound insulation proposals for the factory and similarly, after taking noise-level readings, the food store submitted proposals to reduce the noise from their plant. Unfortunately, the other complaint has proved difficult to remedy and the only complete solution would appear to be the re-siting of the premises in a non-residential area.

At different times during the year, the City has echoed with the sound from pneumatic drills, with consequent irritation and annoyance to residents and passers-by. The "Wilson" Report on the problem of noise (dated July, 1963), refers to noise from construction, demolition sites and roadworks and recommends that contractors, local authorities and statutory undertakings should be encouraged to carry out practical trials with, and to make use of, enclosures for the operation of pneumatic drills.

A more satisfactory answer to the problem may, however, lie in modifications to pneumatic drills to silence the noise at source and the experiments and demonstrations in this direction carried out by Mr. T.H. Marshall, Chief Public Health Inspector of Shoreditch, have been followed with interest.

Fly Infestation

In August and September, complaints were received from residents in Orchard Avenue of nuisance arising from the presence of swarms of black flies in sycamore trees on the highway verge in front of the houses. Specimens were identified as Fever flies (*Dilophus febrilis*). Treatment was undertaken, using DDT/Lindane smoke generators affixed to the end of a long pole, ignited and pushed up amongst the branches. This proved effective and subsequently the trees were pruned and thinned.

General

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections carried out during the year:

1. Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	135
Inspections and re-inspections					
(including 196 inspections for nuisance)	..	..			1421
Improvement grants - number of inspections	..	..			84

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (continued)

2.	<u>Housing Management</u>								
	Visits re housing applications	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	
3.	<u>Houses in multiple occupation (inspections)</u>	..	..					38	
4.	<u>Factories Act</u>								
	Factories (inspections)	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	
	Bakehouses ( " )	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
5.	<u>Dairies</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
6.	<u>Food Premises</u>								
	Wet and Fried Fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
	Ice-Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Examination of unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	
	Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
	Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	
	Grocers shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	
7.	<u>Meat Inspection</u>								
	Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	648	
	Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	
8.	<u>Shops Act - visits</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	
9.	<u>Employment of Young Persons - visits</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	
10.	<u>Noise nuisance - inspections</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
11.	<u>Verminous premises - inspections</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
12.	<u>Infectious disease - visits</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
13.	<u>Rodent control</u> (statistics for the 12 months ending 31.12.63)								
	<u>Surface Infestations</u>								
	(i) Number of properties inspected following notification or for survey purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	519	
	(ii) Number of business premises, farms, etc., inspected for rodent infestation during routine visits made under Food and Drugs Acts, Factories Act, etc.							1646	
	(iii) Total number of inspections made under (i) and (ii) above	..	..	..	..	..	..	3257	
	(iv) Number of infestations dealt with:-								
	(a) at private dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	
	(b) at business premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	
	(c) at Corporation property	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
	(d) at farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
	13 block treatments were carried out.								
14.	<u>Disinfection and Disinfestation</u>								
	Number of Disinfection Treatments carried out:-								
	After infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (continued)

14. Disinfection and Disinfestation (continued)

Number of Disinfestation Treatments carried out:-

(a) Bed Bugs

(i) Council houses	..	..	..	..	-
(ii) Other premises	..	..	..	..	-

(b) Other vermin

(i) Council houses	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Other premises	..	..	..	..	14

15. Pet Animals Act, 1951

2 premises in the City are licensed as pet shops under the above.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act came into force on 1st October, 1963. 1 premises in the City used solely for the boarding of cats have been inspected and licensed.

THOMAS C. WARD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION VIII

FACTORIES

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961
Part 1 of the Act

When visits of inspection are made to factories under the provisions of the Factories Act, opportunity is taken to inspect also for nuisances, pests and vermin, noise and clean air requirements. Where factories provide canteens, these are inspected at the same time to ensure compliance with food hygiene regulations.

1 - INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	33	26	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	109	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	20	24	-	-
TOTAL:	183	159	1	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of clean- liness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	1	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	-	-	-	-	-

